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			SUBJECT: Honduran-Salvadoran Boundary Commission Convenes
TR	XMB	AIR	REF :
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	
5	10	5	The Honduran-Salvadoran International Boundary Commission held its
OSD	USIA	NSA	first session on September 15, 1963 in Tegucigalpa. The Commission has
15	<u> </u>	3	been established to define the precise boundary between Salvador and Hon-
			duras. The initial meetings were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere;
	<del>1</del>	<u> </u>	but, as might be expected, the accomplishments of the sessions were limited.  The first actual working sessions are to take place in San Salvador in
			October shortly after Honduras holds its national elections.
			The Commission numbers ten persons, mostly lawyers and engineers, five Honduran and five Salvadoran. The Honduran group consists of Alejandro
		1 :	RIVERA HERNANDEZ, Carlos Adrían PERDOHO, Miguel Antonio ALVARADO, all at-
			torneys, and Magin LANZA and Guillermo INESTROZA, engineers. The Salvadoran
			representation is composed of Drs. Ramon LOPEZ JIMENEZ, Alfredo MARTINEZ
			MORENO, Julio Fausto FERNANDEZ, Alirio CORNEJO and Pablo Arnoldo GUZMAN.
			President VILLEDA Morales personally presided over the inaugural ses-
	•	1.	sion. Spokesmen for both delegations expressed the hope that, far from
Mark Yang			separating the two countries, the work of the commission would in the long run serve to improve relations between Honduras and El Salvador.
			run serve to improve relacions between nondaras and ar barrassa.
			Both the governments of Salvador and Honduras have for some time con-
			sidered taking steps to settle boundary problems between the two countries.
			The existing frontier, such as it is, has been determined largely on the basis of traditions and geographical features.
			On September 17 Foreign Minister PERDONO informed the Ambassador that
			he was hopeful a boundary treaty might be signed before the new Honduran government takes office in December. He stated the Salvadorans are anxious
4. 4.			to work out an agreement at this time because the present Honduran admin-
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istration favors an early settlement, whereas the views of its successor regarding the negotiation of a treaty cannot be determined.

COLDENT: Perdomo's hopes seem somewhat over-optimistic. The absence of any former border agreement between Honduras and El Salvador means that a great deal of time-consuming legal and technical work must be done before a treaty can be drawn up. Honduras' boundary problem with Nicaragua, for instance, was settled only after long legal proceedings. It, therefore, does not seem likely that the Honduran-Salvadoran Boundary Commission will be able to make sufficiently speedy progress to permit the drawing up of a boundary treaty between the two countries before the present Honduran administration goes out of office in December.

For the Ambassador:

Andrew J. Kauffman, 2nd Second Secretary of Embassy

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